

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

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Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.—No. 101

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE.—Rev. J. L. Hodge. Morning and evening.

BLEEKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. DAY & LEE. Evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—Rev. Dr. Plago. Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—Rev. ABBOTT BROWN. Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Thirty-fifth street.—Rev. J. M. FULLMAN. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, University, Washington square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMES. Morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—ELDER J. G. MULLINS. Morning and evening.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—FREE PREACHING BY REV. H. W. FOOTE. Morning and evening.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Morning and evening.

EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. Mrs. C. FANNIE ALLEN. Morning and evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—Rev. EASTMAN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY. Evening.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. ANTHONY.—PASTORAL VISITATION. WILL PUGH. This evening.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Evening.—Rev. Dr. RAR.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Market and Henry streets.—Rev. EDWARD HOOPER. Morning and evening.

SPIRITUALISM, 229 Broadway.—Mrs. J. B. CONKLIN. Evening.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. ISAAC RILEY. Morning and evening.

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ordered to a third reading, after which the Assembly adjourned until Monday.

Miscellaneous.

A long list of nominations were confirmed by the Senate yesterday, among them Pinchbeck, a colored man, to be Register of the Land Office at New Orleans; but at the close of the session fifty-three nominations remained unacted upon and consequently are no longer before the Senate. Among these were the nominations of Bailey, for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second district of New York, and Wadsworth, for Marshal of the Southern district of New York.

Among the many office-seekers in Washington are General Stephen G. Burbridge and ex-Representative Samuel McKee. The former appears to be the mission to Brazil and the latter to Switzerland. Lieutenant H. D. Wallen, Jr., of the Third United States artillery, who was a passenger on the steamer Thames, has arrived in this city and gives a graphic account of the burning of that ill-fated vessel off Hatteras. Our previous report is confirmed, that a portion of the crew is missing. It appears that when Lieutenant Wallen and his companions landed on Chicomico Beach, Hatteras Banks, they were very ill-treated by the inhabitants, who demanded all the money they had for the poor accommodations they furnished.

The fire in the Gold Hill mines is still raging, and it is believed that, owing to the intense heat, the wood-work and hoisting apparatus outside is in danger. Steam is being forced down the shafts to smother the flames. No more bodies have been recovered.

The dispute as to the proprietorship of the Kalysine Springs at Gettysburg, experienced a rather novel phase on Friday night. A representative of the New York claimants, under pretence of visiting the spring obtained admission to the bottling establishment, and then proclaiming himself agent of the New York Company, coolly took possession of the key. No further disturbance occurred, but the proprietor of the property proposes to dispute the right of way over his land by fortifying and obstructing the route.

Dower, convicted of murder, was hanged in Charlestown, Prince Edward's Island, on Friday. The rope broke twice, and the third time he was hauled up bodily by the sheriff and his assistant.

The City.

A portion of the Fifth United States artillery sailed yesterday in the George Cromwell for New Orleans.

The Police Commissioners were served with an order from Judge Cardozo yesterday to show cause why the judgment dismissing Captain Young from the detective force should not be vacated.

The Military Commission investigating the practicability of the East river bridge are to visit Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Niagara, in order to examine the bridges at those points, after which they will make out their report.

The officials of the Board of Health report that members of three families living in the same row in a street of the sixteenth ward, but at some distance from each other, were stricken with smallpox at the same hour on Friday night. The intervening residents have so far escaped, and the board yesterday had the whole population vaccinated.

Margaret Redden, for a long time keeper of a disreputable house in West Houston street, died on Friday night of heart disease, accelerated by excessive drinking. John McMahon, well known to New York politicians, had been living with her for a long time, and on Thursday, for some insult she gave him he struck her in the face. Coroner Rollins consequently held an investigation yesterday, but the verdict in no way implicated McMahon.

The total loss by the fire in Forty-seventh street yesterday morning was \$175,000.

The stock market yesterday was steady at the opening, but declined during the day. There was a better feeling in subsequent street transactions, but the market closed dull. Gold was very excited, reaching 135 1/2 upon the announcement that one of the banks was unable to meet its certified gold checks, and finally closed at 133 1/2.

The aggregate amount of business consummated in commercial circles yesterday was moderate, though some of the markets exhibited a good degree of activity. Cotton was freely sought after, chiefly by exporters, and the market was firmer, closing at 23 1/2 for middling uplands. Coffee was firm, with a fair demand. Sugar was active and 1/2 c. a 1/2 c. higher, raw closing at 11 1/2 c. a 1/2 c. for fair to good refining. Cuba and refined at 16 1/2 c. for hard. On change flour was dull, but prices were more steady. Wheat and corn were quiet but firm, while oats were dull, but at lower prices, while beef and lard were moderately active at steady prices. Whiskey was dull and heavy at 25 1/2 c. a 90 c. tax paid. Naval stores were 1/2 c. lower for spirits turpentine, but quite steady for rosin. Petroleum, though quiet, was firmer, crude closing at 17 1/2 c. a 17 1/2 c., and refined at 32 c.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General Laffin, of North Carolina; Major F. C. Crowley, of Westport; Captain J. S. Dawley, of Buffalo; Captain Clark, of Toronto; S. C. Pierce and H. S. Davis, of Albany, and C. B. McCallan, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Colonel S. M. Johnson, of Washington; James Sargent, of Mississippi; and J. J. Pleasants, of Huntsville, Ala., are at the New York Hotel.

Paymaster Theodore H. Tilton, of the United States Navy; ex-Mayor George C. Chandler, and A. L. Morgan, of Detroit, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Colonel Hall, of Montreal; J. M. Courtney, of Washington; ex-Congressman W. Windom, of Minnesota; Colonel A. Piper, of West Point; M. B. Remus, of Mayville, and W. A. Wood, of Hoosack Falls, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel Stewart, of the United States Army; R. Woolman, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Anderson, of Toronto, Canada, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

John E. C. Peterson and Charles D. Westerman, of Boston, and S. L. Wadsworth, of Calais, are at the Hoffman House.

J. B. Earley, of Massachusetts, and A. Walsh, of Lansingburg, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Judge Parker left for Albany, A. J. Dallas and H. A. Riley for Washington, J. F. Tracey for Chicago, Judge Clifford for Boston, C. C. Goddard for Ohio, and Dr. Shattuck, Rev. V. H. Cole and J. B. Alley sailed yesterday in the steamer City of London for Europe.

OUR BEREAVEMENT TAXATION is supposed to have the definite object of making a citizen's life safe and agreeable in a handsome city. For these things we pay our money. The complaint is not that the price is high, but that though the money is freely given the goods are not delivered. We pay for it, but do not get it.

COPYRIGHT LIMIT.—Judge Barnard decided the other day in favor of the English owners of a trade mark who sued for violation of their right this side the Atlantic. There is law for the protection of copyright in so small a piece of intellectual labor as a label, but not in a great labor like a history. The difference is that in the history there is a supposed benefit to the people by cheap sales. In other words, the law asserts that we may thrive by theft. Public demoralization has its very fountain-head in such law.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.—During the war we heard a great deal of the stone blockade in Charleston harbor, and now we know how to feel for the sufferers. We have got a stone blockade in Broadway. For block after block the citizen is aided in physical development by the necessity of climbing over vast accumulations of stone. All the roadway is taken up and two-thirds of the sidewalk. Worst of all is the fact that there is no probability now that we shall ever have an open street again, for the wear of this new pavement is such that by the time the pavers are done at the upper end of Broadway they will have to begin again at the lower end.

Congress, the Administration and the Cuban Question—Action, Action.

The House of Representatives, just before the final adjournment of the first session of the new Congress yesterday, passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to recognize the first de facto republican government that may appear in the island of Cuba on the platform of the independence of the island. The resolution, for the want of time, has failed in the Senate; but the action of the House will be safe enough as the guide of the administration.

Is General Grant aware of the overwhelming popular sentiment of the United States and the general expectation touching his duty in regard to the island of Cuba? Has the thought occurred to him that upon this question an opportunity is presented for the initiation of a foreign policy, on the basis of the Monroe doctrine, morally certain of the grandest results achieved under any administration or in any epoch of American history? Has he considered the dangers of temporizing inactivity and wasteful delays? It is our opinion that his answers to these questions, if he were to answer them, would be satisfactory. We think that he, as a Western man, is inspired with those great progressive and expansive ideas of the West among which the idea of the absorption of the whole North American Continent and the islands of the Gulf of Mexico is predominant. His inaugural looks in this direction, and from the hints he throws out, and from other remarks that have fallen from him on our foreign affairs during the last four years, the impression has become fixed in the public mind that before the expiration of General Grant's present term of office the boundaries of the Union southward and northward will be greatly enlarged.

How is it, then, that at this inviting juncture in the affairs of Cuba our Gulf squadron seems to be supporting the revolutionary government of Spain instead of enforcing the rights of our citizens and fair play to the revolutionary cause of the island? How is it that just now an aching conservatism prevails in the State Department? They tell us that it is because Mr. Fish belongs to the epoch of John Quincy Adams, and is thus far behind the advances and spirit of the age; that he thinks the island of Cuba is better as it is than it would be under any change, and that he is apprehensive that any active manifestations from our government in behalf of Cuban independence might involve us in serious complications with England and France. Accordingly we are told it is the policy of Mr. Fish rather to support the cause of Spain than the cause of independence as the safest course upon this Cuban question.

If this be true, with all our respect for Mr. Fish as a worthy citizen and a public man, we must say that he is not the man for this crisis in the State Department. No man holding the views indicated is the man for this place at this time. Serious complications with England and France! The idea is preposterous. The issue of Louis Napoleon's Mexican adventure while we were involved in our late terrible struggle of life or death to the Union has settled the position of France in reference to any future interventions in North American affairs involving the danger of serious complications with this country. Napoleon and France have had enough of such interventions. If it was otherwise the present complications among the great Powers of Europe are, in any event, a guarantee of peace between France and the United States on American affairs. As for England, she is just beginning to comprehend the powerful scope of her recent construction of belligerent rights and of her examples of neutrality as an active ally of our late so-called Confederate States. England, as it has turned out, has had quite enough of such applications of belligerent rights and neutrality. She dare not move a finger against any intervention from Washington for the settlement of this Cuban difficulty. We have heard nothing from France or England on this subject, because they feel that they can have nothing to do with it, and that there can be no more tripartite propositions touching Cuba on the basis of a European balance of power over the Gulf of Mexico.

We have, then, to say to General Grant—and we say it as the common voice of the American people—that he cannot intervene too boldly for the pacification of Cuba. Sound policy, peace and humanity call for prompt and decisive action. In acting up to the House resolution he will be right. Or if he were to order the Gulf squadron to be anchored in front of Havana, with a demand in the name of civilization and humanity for the cessation of the barbarous atrocities of the Spanish volunteers; if he should demand the instant release of every American citizen held as a prisoner by the Spanish authorities, and immediate indemnity for the property of such citizens confiscated or destroyed; or if he should apply Lord John Russell's neutrality and belligerent rights to Cuba, or follow the Mexican example of Napoleon by landing an army and establishing a protectorate over the island in the interests of civilization, there would be no forgoing Power that would have the right or the hardihood to call him to account. England's neutrality or Napoleon's intervention precedent will do. In the absence of any de facto government among the Cuban mountains the short cut of Napoleon would be the best for Spain, for Cuba, for us and for civilization; for there will be peace no more in Cuba under Spain, and none to the world on the high seas if France and England dare to intervene; and they know it.

We would next submit to General Grant that a short settlement of Cuba will make a short and easy settlement with England on the Alabama claims. Her belligerent rights and neutrality cost us at least a thousand millions of money, and a quarter of a million of human lives sacrificed through the prolongation of our late costly rebellion. That is the bill, and there can be no satisfactory equivalent short of the cession of her Britannic Majesty's North American possessions. These things are to be. They are coming. They are as surely coming as anything in the future of human affairs. They may be realized under General Grant. They must be undertaken by him, beginning with Cuba, or they will become the winning programme for the Presidential succession. The first term of General Grant was secured at his famous Appomattox apple tree; but the route to his second term leads through the evergreen island of Cuba. The House of

Representatives has pointed a way. Action, action is the word.

The Ecumenical Council of 1869.

Our latest news from Europe shows that the utmost activity prevails in the Holy City in view of the approaching Ecumenical Council in December. There is so much novelty about this affair that—considering the characteristic of our race, which is older than even the Athenians, who were ever in quest of some new thing—it is not much to be wondered at that it should be a subject of interest far beyond the limits of the Catholic Church. We have had nothing like it for three hundred years—nothing at all approaching it in the world-wide reach of its attractiveness since 1851. The London Exhibition of 1851, however, though a novelty in the highest sense, and in its gorgeous magnificence unparalleled in the previous history of the world, was a cold and secular affair. It was the dedication of materialism—a setting up of a dumb, a blind and deaf god, who was quite as impotent and in every respect as unkind as Baal of old. The world was delighted, dazzled, astonished; but the heart of man was not touched, the sympathies of man were not drawn out, and all the higher and nobler instincts and wants of humanity were crossed and disappointed. The "good" Albert realized a grand ideal; but the ideal, when bodied forth and adorned with all the achievements of art and science, was cold and lifeless as a Grecian statue, and the nations, though pleased, refused to worship. Materialism gained its greatest triumph, and although the experiment has on several occasions been repeated there has not been and there will not be for many generations a similar success. Grand expositions have been tried and they have failed. The unsatisfied heart of man cries for something truer, grander, nobler. The Bishop of Rome is moved by the cry, and the result is the Ecumenical Council. The pendulum has oscillated, and we are back again in the middle ages among popes and cardinals, conclaves and councils, canons and decrees.

On the 9th day of December the Grand Council will hold its first session under the dome of St. Peter's. The representatives of the Catholic Church, gathered from every nation under heaven, and numbering scarcely less than one thousand, will take the places assigned them. On the evening of the first day St. Peter's will be gorgeously illuminated, thousands upon thousands will throng the sacred edifice, and there will be presented a spectacle which for bulk, grandeur and solemnity has, perhaps, never been equalled in the past history of the world. Rome is the Mecca of the Christian world, and this year Christian pilgrims from all the ends of the earth will crowd the sacred city. It will not be St. Peter's alone that will put on its best attire. Every temple and every shrine, every spot made sacred by religion and every scene hallowed by ancient memories will be clothed with attractions which art might mar but could scarcely improve. The memories of London and Paris in their gorgeous exhibition adornments will fade away and vanish before the living and ennobling realities of this greatest of world spectacles. The triumph of Pío Nono and the Christian religion will in some important particulars be a far grander triumph than that of Albert the "Good" and German materialism. As, however, we are little likely for a long time to come to have a great exhibition, so also, many think, we shall have no more ecumenical councils. This one will, no doubt, be the grandest; but it is almost certain to be the last.

What does the Council intend to do? This is the question which many are asking, but which no one seems to be able satisfactorily to answer. We are all well aware that the times are out of joint; that though there is a large amount of nominal Christianity there is more of it nominal than real; that the love of individual liberty all over the world is proving destructive to Christian unity; that the Church is not in perfect or even in growing harmony with the times. All this we know, and more than this, that the Church must make some great effort if she would maintain even a shadow of her authority. Men are not opposed to Christian doctrine, but they are everywhere in an attitude of hostility to church dogmas. They are not opposed to the freedom of the Gospel, but they are bitterly opposed to the tyranny of ecclesiasticism. What does the Council mean to do in the matter? How does it intend to grapple with and to solve these difficulties? Is the Church able to solve them and yet maintain her position and her power? We have seen nothing to convince us that the members of the approaching Council will not prove themselves far behind the age; nor have we any evidence that their decisions will not be reactionary rather than progressive. It will not be difficult for them, considering the ultramontane tendencies that now prevail at headquarters, to confirm the decision already given by the Pope in regard to the immaculate conception, to declare the Pope himself infallible, to make suitable arrangements for the next Papal election and to denounce any and every attempt that may be made to put an end to the forced celibacy of the clergy. But this is not enough. Something more is wanted. If they do not accomplish higher things than these the Ecumenical Council of 1869 will be a grand spectacular demonstration—a big show; but it will be nothing more. As our expectations are not great we shall not be disappointed.

DEVELOPING A NEW POWER.—Napoleon's proposition for abolishing the quasi slavery of the real industrial classes in France gives him again a really strong hold in the gratitude of the great mass of the people, and this will more than balance the discontented clamor of the party that has always called itself the people, though only an outcast scrap of loafers and idlers, living on theories and isms like the long-haired fellows this side the water.

GOOD FROM THE MARINE COURT.—Judge Curtis, in deciding in favor of a chemist receiving for his labor the pay he deemed it worth, said: "The time of starving professional men of learning and talent has passed away, and it is the duty of courts and juries to compensate intellectual labor liberally, and not upon the basis of manual labor." Words fitly spoken are as apples of gold in pictures of silver, though generally they won't sell at the same rate in the market.

The Adjournment of Congress.

The first session of the Forty-first Congress, beginning on the 4th of March last, ended at noon yesterday. For the closing proceedings, embracing the very important resolution passed by the House of Representatives in reference to the island of Cuba, we refer the reader to our Congressional reports. Among the principal bills passed at this session and now laws of the land are the modified Tenure of Office bill, the bill defining certain rules of practice in the courts of the United States and allowing judges of the Supreme Court to resign on full pay if seventy years of age or more and if they shall have served in the court for a period of ten years, and the bill for the reconstruction and restoration of the three outside States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. An immense calendar of Pacific Railroad land and bond jobs and various other jobs is left among the unfinished business, and will so remain till December next, unless "great and weighty reasons" may in the interval require, in the judgment of the President, a special reassembling of the two houses.

The Fashions.

The managers of our principal theatres gave yesterday ample opportunities to the ladies of New York to display the spring fashions at a dozen different matinees. But notwithstanding the bright sunshine of the day March winds prevailed, and most of the comparatively few early blossoms of fashion appeared premature alike at the theatre and on Broadway. We must, therefore, content ourselves with referring our fair readers to the description, by our Paris fashions correspondent, of the black velvet casques over black or purple poul underskirts, and of the black velvet trains with which Parisian ladies rotated to their seats at the cathedral of Notre Dame during Passion Week. We hardly need to invite their attention also to the inquisitive Abbé Deguerry's verdict against fashionable evening dresses. The Emperor, it seems, was to attend a solemn mass in a plain frockcoat, instead of his usual uniform as a general of division, and the Empress in black poul and black cashmere tunic. But this piece of Lenten news comes too late to be particularly useful, and one newly mentioned by our correspondent—a tea table improvisatrice, who appears to be an imitator (although "of high birth") of the vulgar singing girl Thérèse—is altogether unlikely to be duplicated in the most rapid circles of our New York society. There are some Parisian fashions which, it is to be hoped, our New York ladies will never tolerate.

BRIBERY PREVENTION.—Senator Hale's bill against bribery must be worthless—a bill that promises complete immunity to offenders. We judge this by the freedom with which the legislators vote for it.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.—The money market has undergone the usual stringency attendant upon the making of engagements at this season of the year, and the banks were taxed to the extent of their uttermost capacity, especially as the buoyancy of the stock market was not repressed by the high rates of interest. Two prominent brokers failed during the week—one through speculation in gold and the other from unfortunate ventures in stocks. The latter had calculated upon the expected depression of the market which has generally attended the activity of money, but the rule was very singularly reversed this year. A great deal of interest was manifested as to the course of New York Central in consequence of the action of the Legislature on the subject of the scrip dividend. Government bonds were much higher, and the 6's yesterday touched 120 1/2, the highest figure they have ever attained.

SPANISH GOLD.—The Spanish authorities perhaps have an agent here spending money on certain portions of the press. We have not seen the man, but we have seen the papers.

A GLANCE AT NEW YORK.—In another column will be found some remarkable facts of the condition of the city as to population, police, &c., digested in an article of more than ordinary interest to dwellers here. In the great increase of our population, as shown, will be seen the rapid growth of the city, and in the greater proportionate increase of the worst elements of population it must be apparent to all that there is much to be done before our city can hold the same rank for the comfort and good conduct of the people that she holds for enterprise and commercial spirit.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.—That was a high-tempered wife who, in argument with her husband the other night, used such startling expressions as to cause her own death. She evidently had exhausted her vocabulary. She had no words equal to the requirements of her wrath, and so eked out her meaning with the teapot, the stove lid and the lighted kerosene lamp. Striking her husband in the face with this last it exploded and burned her so that she has died since.

NEXT.—Fessenden was wrong. The words "12th day of April next" may properly be used in April of a day in the same month of April. The word "next" does not merely qualify the word April, but it qualifies the whole expression, "12th day of April." April itself is not a more definite division of time than the 12th day of April. If we are speaking on the 9th day of April, the "12th day of April" that comes "next" after that time must be in the same month. Grant was right, therefore, and his Senatorial critics not so accurate as they thought.

MEM. FOR THE MAYOR'S MARSHAL, OR ANY OTHER MAN.—Around the very head centre and seat of municipal power—the great stone gateposts that open to the sacred precincts of the City Hall—we see an exemplification of the way license runs riot in the city. Certain of said stone gateposts on Broadway are covered from top to bottom with posters. All the length of the stone base of the Park railing is in the same state. Thus to deface public property is a misdemeanor; but the offender evidently had not the fear of law or justice before his eyes. He knows what toothless old creatures they